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The directors of the above named association have secured the building formerly known as the "Forest City House" 1607-9 11th st., n. w.

They have fitted it up for the use of the members, who are intitled to the following priveleges:

A reading room where files he leading religious and secula apers, magazines and review may be found; a miscellaneou brary of four hundred volumn and a pleasant and home like p for social gathering, and religiou alks and lectures.

The work on the gymnasium and bath rooms is being pushed rapidly forward, and will be completed in the near future. In order that we may be enabled to meet the heavy obligations under which we are placed and to extend the work to a great degree of usefullness we havedevised the following plan by which we appeal to all persons having the welfare of young men at heart for help.

The city has been divided into thirty districts, and each district will be placed in the hands of a supervisor who will appoint as many solicitors as he may need to do the work in his district. It is believed that in this way every person in the district will be given the exalted opportunity of helping a worthy cause.

We ask for the small sum of one dollar in cash from each person for which we will give a certificate receipt. Solicitor will show due authority from the president and general sec'y, with the seal of the association affixed thereto, be sure to pay money only to such authorized agents who will take pleasure in producing the required evidence.

COMMITTEE:

M. M. Smith,	Chairman.
Geo. M. Cook,	Secretary,
T. L. Brown,	J. T. Davis,
F. D. Lee,	E. R. Russell,
J. H. Merriweather,	President.
J. E. Moorland,	Gen. Secretary.

The following persons have been duly appointed supervisors in various districts

Prince A. Grimes, 2508 Mesmore avenue. W. B. Johnson, 1308 11th street n. w. J. W. Cromwell, 1435 Pierce Place. S. McElroy, 2006 10th street n. w. Madison Jones, 2114 K street n.w. F. D. Lee, 1 4th street n. w R. T Drew, 1112 19th streetn. w. E R Russell, 1740 8th street n. w. Oliver Arnold, 419 Q street n. w. J W. Taylor, 905 11th northwest, Hamilton Rucker, 1250 New Jersey avenue; W. H. Liverpool, Anacostia Geo. Martin 306 New York avenue W. A. Thomas, 1530 L street n w W. H. Scott, 1018 R street n w J T. Davis, 218 Massachusetts ave E. L. Webster, 1111 th street n w L. A Cornish, 612 B street s. e J W Butcher Capital Hill, J T Reynold, 2216 12th street n w J T Beason, 2701 Dumbarton avenue A S Jackson, 2606 P street n w.

A "FLYER, INDEED"

THE FASTEST SCHEDULED TRAIN IN AMERICA RUNS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE SEA VIA READING ROYAL ROUTE.

That there is a streak of "sporting blood" in the veins of the most sedate among us is evidenced by the universal interest manifested in railway speeds and the delight with which the average man hails each successive triumph of the locomotive over the combined elemehts of time and distance.

The much-vaunted "Flying Scotchman" express train between London and Edinburgh, in Great Britain, is still regarded by many persons as the fastest regularly scheduled train in the world. This, however, is a mistake, the speed of the "Scotchman" having been excelled by several railroads in this country, notably by the New York Central, whose "Empire State Express" between New York and Buffalo has, until within a few days, claimed the title of the fastest regular train in the world. This celebrated train runs from New York to Buffalo, a distance of 440 miles, in eight hours and forty minutes, which is at the rate of seventy-one seconds to each mile, or fifty and two-thirds miles per hour. Deducting all stops the average running time of this train is fifty-two and twelve one-hundredths miles per hour.

Now, however, comes a new claimant for speed honors. It has been discovered that the Reading Railroad's the 3:30pm train from Philadelphia to Atlantic City (as well known as the "Seventy Minute-Flyer"), is actually the fastest regularly scheduled passenger train in the world. The distance from Chestnut street wharf to the Camden terminus of the railroad is about a mile and a half, and the ferry boat trip and transfer of the passengers from the boat to the cars occupies ten minutes. This leaves sixty minutes for the rail ride, and that is precisely the time allowed by the schedule to cover the fifty-five and a half miles which intervene between the Camden depot and the station at Atlantic City. A little figuring will show that this is a speed of sixty-five seconds to the mile, or the rate of fifty-five and a half miles per hour, beating the former record six seconds per mile and almost five miles per hour.

It should be understood that this refers to the speed of regularly scheduled trains over the entire length of their scheduled runs, and not to mere phenomenal bursts of speed or stretches of fast running to make up for lost time or delays. The rate of fifty-five and a half miles is exceeded every day on the Reading Railroad, and possibly on some other lines, but on no railroad in the world, so far as known, is there a train run from end to end of its route at so great an average speed as that of the "Seventy Minute Flyer."

When the latter was established it was not with the purpose of breaking a record, but the officials was confident of their ability to run a train safely and promptly in the specified time or less if required. It was determined, however, to limit the train to six cars to insure quickness. This was found to be impracticable, and for more than a week the train has been carrying eight cars, including one or more heavy Pullmans, and making schedule time every trip.

President McLeod can now congratulate himself that his road holds the "world's record" for the fastest mile (39 4-5 seconds, as timed August 27, 1891, by President McLeod, Mr. William Singerly, of the Philadelphia Record, and others), and also has upon its time table the fastest regular train in the world.

England will build a torpedo depot at Halifax, N. S.

The new safe combine is crippled by two firms withdrawing.

The Pope celebrated his eighty third birthday on Friday last.

Cleveland, O., street railroads have combined with $8,000,000 capital.

The Grand Army of Pennsylvania favors a reform of the pension system.

The fund for a Harvard building in memory of Phillips Brooks closes at $77,000.

The Canadian Parliament has rejected a tariff revision measure by a vote of 120 to 72.

The Massachusetts legislature declines to prohibit the issuance of railroad passes.

Fumes of muriatic acid killed C. H. Smith, a New York painter, aged 99 years.

The offer of American Catholics to give Satolli a residence, greatly pleases the Pope.

Canadian Patrons of Industry resolved in favor of free trade with England, except in luxuries.

Colonel John G. Weber, United States Commissioner of Immigration at New York, has resigned.

Knoulds Cogswell, a wealthy farmer of near Havana, N. Y., shot his invalid daughter and hanged himself.

Elihu B. Hayes is announced as the Republican candidate for Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's seat in Congress.

Russel Sage is to build a new dormitory for the Troy (N. Y.) Female Seminary, where his wife graduated.

Prince Bismarck, who has been suffering for some time past with inflammation of the veins, has recovered his normal health.

A female baseball club, composed of American young women, was mobbed at Matanzas, Cuba, several of them being injured.

Millions were involved in the noted suit won by the Tyler Company against the "Last Chance" Mining Company, of Creede, Col.

During a debate on international arbitration in the Reichstag, Chancellor Caprivi said Germany would never agree to give up Alsace Lorraine.

D. Munez, the titular President of the United States of Colombia, has renounced a pension of $30,000 a year voted him by an enthusiastic Congress.

Boston Jews had a meeting to protest against the Russian extradition treaty.

Michigan Catholics will protest against the taxation of church property.

Two Red Lake Indians were tarred and feathered at Tosstin, Minn., by a mob of saloon men and Indians, because they gave testimony in Indian Liquor cases.

Portland, Me., mayorality election resulted as follows: Ingraham, Dem., 4,302; Paxter, Rep., 4,125; True, Pro., 48. Fraud is charged by the Republicans.

The snowstorms have driven the wild animals out of the mountains and many wolves and bears have appeared near some of the Luzerne County towns, Pennsylvania.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Philadelphia cable roads will make way for the trolley system.

The Gloucester City Council met and voted to license the Gloucester race track.

Millionaire Mackay continues to improve at San Francisco. His assasin, Rippey, is also gaining.

The Democrats of Chicago have nominated Carter Harrison for Mayor. A bolting ticket is probable.

Mr. Gladstone's speech in parliament against bi metalism has strengthened American securities in London.

The Montana legislature adjourned without electing a U. S. Senator, and the Republican governor will appoint.

Miss May McClellan, daughter of the late Gen. George B. McClellan, has united with the Catholic Church.

The Irish educational bill was defeated on the second reading in the House of Commons by a vote of 247 to 166.

A scheme to have 100,000 negroes leave the South is being worked. Already 3,000 of them have migrated to the West.

Two mad dogs running amuck in the streets of Chicago bit five persons severely before they were shot by the police.

Beauregard's will left his sword to the city of Charleston. His property, valued at $9.0 0,000, was left to his three sons and granddaughter.

Arrested for disorderly conduct in a theater because she screamed at a fire engine, Mrs. Annie F. Furrell, of New York, has gone insane.

George Kennan, the Siberian lecturer, who has been ill for three weeks at his home in Washington of typho malarial fever, is now convalescent.

The United States cruiser New York was placed in the dry dock at the League Island Navy Yard to have her twin screw propellers placed in position.

The Gladstonians defeated a motion in Parliament declaring that such lawlessness prevailed in Ireland that there was no security for life or property.

John Wolf shot and wounded Mrs. Sheridan Savage, and then attempted to take his own life, at Tarentum, Pa., because she refused to elope with him.

At Milan, Tenn., Mrs. Sanders wore crinoline to church, and a row resulted therefrom, in which several heads were broken, and the services interrupted.

A cablegram from London states that Ministers Lincoln, White, Phelps and Potter have decided to send their resignations to Mr. Cleveland immediately.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle has a debt of $287,216.50 hanging over it, and the property is threatened with sale through inability to meet payments coming due.

The Homestead Relief Committee has issued a notice to the public that no more money is needed for the sufferers by the strike. The total amount received was $5,350.

The walls of a recently burned dry goods store in Chicago collapsed, and falling upon two frame residences, killed seven persons and injured a number of others.

A new trial was refused in Pittsburg to Master Workman H. F. Dempse, who was convicted of complicity in the attempt to poison Homestead non union workmen.

President Harrison has announced his acceptance of the invitation of Leland Stanford University to deliver a series of lectures on constitutional law beginning in October.

Jimmy Wright, a 13 year-old office boy in the Salvation Army headquarters, New York, forged the indorsement of Ballington Booth to checks and collected the money on them.

Chief Justice Alfred P. Robinson, of Delaware, died very suddenly at his home at Georgetown. He succeeded Chief Justice Comegys and had only been on the bench a month.

In the great wrestling match at New Orleans between "Strangler" Lewis and Ernest Roeber, Lewis won in three falls out of five. The victory makes Lewis the champion mixed wrestler of America.

The public debt for February shows a decrease in cash during the month of about $500,000, making the cash about $24,500,000. The receipts footed $30,000,000 and the expenditures nearly $31,000,000.

Alexander McKenzie, the youthful stage robber recently convicted in Denver of two mail coach robberies, was sentenced to life imprisonment in the House of Correction at Detroit at hard labor.

Perhaps the most remarkable electric street railway bridge in the country, its roadway being 155 feet high and 850 feet long, or 20 feet higher than the roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge has been opened at Pittsburg, Pa.

Resolutions were passed in the Chamber of Commerce, New York, asking Congress to repeal that part of the McKinley bill requiring German made goods to be plainly stamped, since Germany threatens retaliatory measures which may include confiscation.

Attorney H. K. Taylor, assignee of the Youngstown Stamping Company, whose failure involved Governor McKinley financially, states that the investigation of the company's affairs shows assets of $30,892.50, and liabilities of $110,981.79.

While digging and clearing the foundation of the old Knoblock ranch in Dubois County, Indiana, eleven skeletons were found in the cellar, two of them in an old bedstead and nine sitting on a bench. It was formerly the resort of a desperate

CLOSE OF CONGRESS.

WORK OF THE BODY THAT EXPIRED ON MARCH FOURTH.

Important Bills That Failed No Reduction of Expenses—Measures That Became Laws Presidential Vetoes—Slight Changes in the Tariff.

The silver and tariff questions, the Anti Option bill and reduction of appropriations were the leading topics of consideration by the Fifty-second Congress, which expired by limitation at 12 o'clock noon Saturday last.

The appropriations of the Fifty-second Congress were about equal to that of the Fifty-first. The only change in the tariff was in reducing fine linen to 35 per cent. ad valorem.

A Free Silver bill passed the Senate, but was killed in the House. The Anti-Option bill passed both Houses, but died in Conference Committee. The Pure Food bill also failed. The Chicago Fair received $2,500,000 in souvenir half dollars. An Automatic Car Coupler bill was enacted into a law, as was also a National Quarantine bill. The Senate averted trouble over the Bering Sea seal fisheries by ratifying a treaty of arbitration. It also ratified extradition treaties with Russia and other countries, but still has before it a treaty of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. The opening of the Cherokee outlet was provided for in the Indian bill under a clause appropriating $8,295,000 for its purchase from the Indians.

About 425 House and 325 Senate bills and joint resolutions became laws, making 750 acts put on the statute books as the result of the work of Congress. A majority of these measures were of interest only to individuals or localities, being for the relief of citizens, for the bridging of streams, for the District of Columbia, for rights of way, etc. An unusual proportion of the claims were for the relief of Southern men.

Three bills were vetoed by the President, viz., to refer the McGarrahan claim to the Court of Claims (a second McGarrahan bill failing of action in the House), to amend the Court of Appeals act and relating to marshals in the United States Courts in Alabama. This last bill became a law by passage over the veto, Senator Hoar (Rep.) stating that it had been vetoed by a misunderstanding of its provisions. The President subjected three other bills to a "pocket veto."

The Pension and Census Offices, the Whisky Trust, Panama Canal and Pacific Mail Company's, the Watson-Cobb charges, the Pinkerton system and Homestead troubles, the Maverick and Spring Garden Bank failures, the Ellis Island Immigration Station, were investigated by Congressional committees, but nothing came of the reports submitted.

The following are the more important of the bills which have become laws: The Car Coupler bill, the Chinese Exclusion bill, National Quarantine bill, Immigration bill, to grant American registry to two Inman Line steamships, to pension survivors of the Black Hawk and Seminole Indian wars, to increase the pension to veterans of the Mexican war, the Intermediate Pension bill, the Eight-Hour bill, for adjustment of accounts of men who have worked over time, to enable the President to enforce reciprocal canal arrangements with Canada, to pension army nurses, to increase the pay of crews at life-saving stations, the Omnibus Lighthouse and Fog Signal bill, to amend the Interstate Commerce laws so as to meet the Gresham and Counselman decisions and correct defects in it.

To amend the law in reference to bills of lading so as to increase and make more clear the responsibilities of transporters; appropriating $50,000 for the preparation of a sight and erection of a pedestal for the Sherman statue; to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain designs for public buildings from local architects, who may be employed to superintend their construction; to extend the seal protecting statutes to the North Pacific Ocean; directing the Secretary of War to investigate raft towing on the great lakes.

Fire Touches a Publishing House.

Three stories of the building occupied by Norman L. Munro's publishing house were gutted by fire in New York, the loss reaching $80,000. The fire started in the seventh story and the firemen had several narrow escapes. The contents of the lower floors were saved from serious damage.

The Princess' Movements.

Princess Victoria Kaiulani left New York for Boston, where she remained a few days with friends and then went to Washington. Her claims to the Hawaiian throne are opposed by Queen Lilinokalani's agents.

Protection to Railroad Employes.

Among the last bills passed by Congress and signed by the President was the Car Coupler bill for the protection of railroad employes.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons stated that England would not take any initiative step in monetary affairs, but would await action on the part of the United States. He defended mono-metalism and attacked bi-metalism.

THE BEE

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The inaugural address of President Cleveland was a sound document.

It was such a paper that the American people cannot help appreciating.

Notwithstanding the criticisms of the radical press of this country, Mr. Cleveland wants it understood that he is in favor of sound money and he wants all classes of citizens protected irrespective of color or condition. Mr. Cleveland has in his power to bring about a more friendly relation between the races in the south and it is hoped that he will devote a little of his time in that direction. We commend the message as a fair and wise one, to which no fair minded journalist can take acceptions.

THE CABINET.

The advisers of President Cleveland are all good men.

They all believe in giving to the people such protection that is in their power.

The BEE is informed that Mr Hoke Smith of Georgia, the secretary of the Interior is a liberal minded man and believes in recognizing negroes of ability. There is no need for the curbstone politician to apply to him for something that he is not capable of filling.

Secretary Carlise is a southern gentleman; high toned and honorable.

Secretary Lamont has a good word for every body.

Judge Gresham, is known to treat the negro fairly and from him the country may look for a wise and foreign policy.

The other members of the cabinet are patriotic men who will see that the American people are treated like citizens.

In an interview with a BEE representative, Congressman Murray said among other things that he was not elected by the white vote of South Carolina.

It is believed that he will take an independent course in Congress, but whatever he does it will be in the interest of the negro.

AFTER VICTORY DEMOCRATS

There are a number of colored republicans in this city who have recently gone over to the democratic party and are now making applications for places held by colored republicans. These recently converted democrats can be justly styled as, "after victory democrats. The democratic party in this city will not recommend these so called colored democrats.

President Cleveland will appoint a negro Recorder of Deeds.

If a district man is appointed, Dr. Jerome Riley will be that man.

If a non—resident is appointed Steverson of New Jersey or, Brown of N. Y. will get the plum.

Mathews of Albany will name the man.

President Cleveland has the most implict confidence in his honesty and integrity.

Ross of Iowa will probably succeed Mr. Lynch.

C. H. J. Taylor has the largest indorsements of any negro democrat in this country.

He is a wide-awake democrat and one of the most influential in the last campaign and should be one of the first to be recognized.

Outside of Dr. Riley the so called colored district democrats are not in it.

THEY SAY.

Good men are being recognized.

The Secretary of the Interior will recognize competent colored men

Bishop Browne did more to divide the colored vote than any other man who declared for Mr. Cleveland.

He is a man of national reputation and a scholar.

Notwithstanding what a few colored republicans may say, he has the respect of the colored people.

Bishop Browne is a solid man.

Still, of Philadelphia is a man of excellent qualities.

Disappointments are for us all.

Don't be alarmed, the country is safe.

Astwood will be among the remembered.

A number of republicans have turned democrats.

The BEE will publish a list of them.

It will be interesting reading.

Office seekers are numerous.

There will be a parade on emancipation day.

Speaking will take place at Lincoln park.

WANTED at this office two lady apprentices.

The BEE will be the organ of the people.

Ladies should learn type setting as well as any other business.

None but competent ladies need apply.

WANTED one good job printer.

Go over the B. & O. railroad for safety.

President Cleveland will appoint colored men to positions they never held before.

He will surprise the republicans

Col. Carson denies the charge that he is seeking democratic indorsements to be retained.

The Col. claims the right to be retained as Mr. Harrison didnot remove district democrats.

Always be prepared because you know not the hour the official ax will fall.

Bring your job work to this office.

There will be a conference of colored democrats.

The statesmen will confer.

A plan of operation will be decided upon.

Some people will not take a good thing when they can get it.

Murray of South Carolina is a sensible man.

Pinchback made a good speech before the Bethel Literary on last Tuesday night.

It is a wide man who keeps a still tongue.

A good woman is the immediate jewel of a man's soul.

Never desert her should you see one a little more prepossessing.

Some people are never satisfied when they have a jewel.

The Cleveland State League is a strong democratic organization.

Be of good cheer, a good time is coming.

Mr. Cleveland's cabinet is composed of strong men.

The negro vote is divided for good.

The democratic party will claim one third of the negro vote in '96.

There are 14 applicants for the Recordership.

C. H. J. Taylor is one of the best informed democrats in the country.

Lacey, the colored detective, is making a good record.

He knows how to trail a thief.

Myers of Albany will get something good.

C. E. Brown of Albany is a candidate for the 4th Auditorship.

The Capital City bank is a paying institution.

Lookout for the new dress of the BEE.

Cooks all over the land, wherever dispersed whether catering for hotels and restaurants, or occupying the more modest position in a private family, are earnestly requested to try a bottle of Salvation Oil and keep it always on hand. It acts on burns and scalds like oil on the troubled waters, instantly quieting the pain and affording at once a quick and effectual cure. 25c.

THE INAUGURATION.

THE REINS OF GOVERNMENT GIVEN TO MR. CLEVELAND.

Vast Crowds Witness the Ceremony—Mr. Stevenson Sworn in as Vice-President and Assumes the Duties of President of the Senate.

At noon Saturday, March 4, the Government of the United States passed from the control of Benjamin Harrison, the President, to the hands of Grover Cleveland, who was chosen by the people last November to the high trust for the period of four years, the first President ever re-elected after having once retired from office.

The day was cold and disagreeable, a northeast snowstorm having prevailed throughout the morning. The snow melted as it fell, making the streets very sloppy, but at noon the skies cleared and a piercing northeast wind soon dried up the streets, and the full programme of the inaugural ceremonies was carried out. The number of visitors in town was estimated at 200,000.

At noon in the United States Senate Chamber Vice President-elect Adlai E. Stevenson took the oath of office.

A procession was then formed, and, headed by the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, President Harrison escorted President-elect Cleveland to the East portico of the Capitol Building. Here, after the delivery of the inaugural address, the oath of office was administered to Mr. Cleveland by Chief Justice Fuller.

The inaugural address of President Cleveland was one of the shortest, perhaps the shortest, of all inaugural addresses delivered by incoming Presidents of the United States. Its delivery occupied about twenty minutes. It was not read, but with the exception of a reference now and then to notes, was spoken to the great audience that assembled at the east end of the Capitol. Mr. Cleveland dwelt largely on the monetary question and deplored the present financial situation. He said that so far as the executive power is concerned everything that is possible under the Constitution and laws will be done to prevent a depreciation of the currency, and that the whole power of the administration will be put forth to bring about the restoration of confidence in the money of the country. He said nothing about the prospects of an extra session of Congress beyond what is implied in his declaration that there must not be permitted, so far as the executive branch of the Government has power to prevent it, a depreciation of any form of the currency. He also said that the people have placed the Democratic party in power in both the executive and legislative branches of the Government, and that it was the duty of the Administration and of the Democratic majorities in the Senate and House of Representatives to do their utmost to fulfil the promises and pledges that the party has given to the country. Nothing was said concerning the proposed annexation of Hawaii nor concerning the relations of the United States to any foreign power.

The closing remarks of the address were as follows:

Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made, and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall hardly be excused; and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

The oath I now take to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States not only impressively defines the great responsibility I assume, but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall to the best of my ability and within my sphere of duty preserve the Constitution by loyally protecting every grant of Federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness, and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the States and people.

Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me, and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and the co-operation of wise and patriotic men, who will stand at my side in Cabinet places or will represent the people in their legislative halls.

I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous, and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who, by sincere devotion to their service, deserve their forbearance and approval.

Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people, and I know He will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

At the conclusion of the address the procession was reformed, President Cleveland and ex-President Harrison riding together to the reviewing stand in front of the White House. Here President Cleveland reviewed the great parade and demonstration of the people of the country.

After assisting in the inaugural ceremonies, in accordance with the usual courteous precedents, ex-President Harrison took the 4.30 train on the B. & O. Railroad for his home at Indianapolis.

In the evening a grand inaugural ball was given in the Pension building.

Mr. Cleveland bore himself with great vigor throughout the day, facing the cold wintry blasts for hours in the reviewing stand without apparent discomfort or fatigue. His excellent appearance of health was generally commented upon.

Hayes Sentenced.

Judge Martine in New York sentenced Colonel W. B. Hayes, the perjurer, to eight years imprisonment.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

A Summary of Current Events—The World's Doings for the Past Six Days Gathered and Condensed for Our Readers.

General.

Manitoba wants power to pass a prohibitory liquor law.

Ex-Congressman Frank Lawlor wants the Chicago Post Office.

The Standard Oil Company has announced an increase in prices of crude oil.

Chicago fears a rush of crooks at the World's Fair, and wants 1,000 more police.

Attorney General Richard Olney presided at the Boston Bar Association banquet.

The South Dakota House has defeated the bill giving women municipal suffrage.

A $50,000,000 combine of manufacturers of wood-working machinery is promised.

Once Attorney General of Georgia, Colonel Robert N. Ely, of Atlanta, is in jail insane.

A big pork-packing establishment will be erected at Los Angeles, Cal., by Michael Cudahy.

One hundred acres of coal land owned by the Loyalhanna Coal Company caved in near Latrobe, Pa.

George Kennan, the Siberian explorer and lecturer, is recovering at Washington from typhoid fever.

The North Side Elevated Railroad Company was organized in Chicago with a capitol stock of $10,000,000.

Detroit citizens presented a silver service to the United States cruiser Detroit, just completed in Baltimore.

The Geographical Club of Philadelphia decided to contribute $10,000 to Lieutenant Peary's Arctic expedition.

A number of young Tory bloods hooted and insulted Gladstone as he was leaving church at Brighton Sunday.

The Senate of New Jersey has confirmed ex-Governor Abbett's appointment to the Supreme Court bench.

William and Mary College students celebrated Congress' gift of $65,000 to the college to repay damage by war.

Postmaster General Wanamaker sent out a circular letter of commendation to all postmasters before retiring from office.

The names of the new Cabinet were sent to the Senate on Monday, and in an executive session of half an hour confirmed.

The village of Gargely, near Paks, in Hungary, was destroyed by the Danube, which overflowed its banks, and a great many lives were lost.

John Stewart held a gun over Jeff Maston at Gainesville, Tex., while his wife horsewhipped him. Joe Holden interfered and shot Stewart.

At Topeka the Populist House surrendered to the decree of the court, and the Republican House entered upon the work of disposing of the business.

A meeting will be held on March 20th in Pittsburg when capitalists interested in a canal to run from Lake Erie to Pittsburg may organize a company.

The stockholders of the Old Colony Railroad Company, by a decisive vote, ratified the lease of the road to the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

At the meeting of the Grant Monument Association in New York, it was announced that sufficient money had been subscribed to complete the work.

It has been discovered that at least $12,000 of the supposed assets of F. V. Rockafellow, the Wilkes-Barre banker, consists of funds entrusted to him which he misappropriated.

Senator Sherman expresses the opinion that there is no danger in the present financial situation. He attributes the outflow of gold to the efforts of European governments to hoard a good reserve.

Colonel Saunderson, the Irish Orange leader, and William Redmond, the Parnelite, almost came to blows in the lobby of the House of Commons. It is said the men may fight a duel on the Continent.

The Democrats of Chicago have nominated Carter H. Harrison for Mayor. There has been a great deal of rivalry over the nomination because the term of office runs while the great fair is in progress.

Senator Morgan, one of the United States arbitrators in the Bering Sea, is sick in a hotel at Southampton, Eng., from the effects of the rough voyage, he having injured his head by falling out of his berth.

At Greenville, Ky., flames consumed the farm house of Cyrus Lee, in the night, and the five inmates, Mr. Lee, his sister, brother, wife and child were all cremated, no one being left alive to tell the tale of the fearful tragedy.

Senator Sherman has introduced a resolution in the Senate to extend the term of President Cleveland to April 30, 1897, so as to bring the inauguration upon that day, which is the anniversary of Washington's first inauguration.

Ali-Ben-Said, the Sultan of Zanzibar, is dead. His son Kaled attempted to usurp the rights of Hamid Bien Thwain, son of a deceased brother of Sultan Ali, who was heir to the throne under the Mohammedan law, but the British compelled Kaled to surrender and established Hamid in the throne.

Ex-President Harrison, on arrival at Indianapolis, which was gaily bedecked in his honor, was given a royal welcome by his friends and fellow-citizens. The legislators passed a resolution in his honor, and in the evening he was tendered a reception, and formally welcomed back to the State and city.

The battleship Indiana was launched before 15,000 people, at Philadelphia. Miss Jessie Miller, daughter of the Attorney General, christened the vessel. President Harrison, Secretary of the Navy Tracy, Postmaster General Wanamaker, and other prominent people were present. The Indiana will be in guns and armor as powerful as any war ship in the world.

LINCOLN IN A TIGHT PLACE.

"Tell Me Truly What Is the Best Gauge."

"To me," said C P. Huntington to a writer in *Kate Field's Washington*, "Abraham Lincoln was the finest character of this generation; I esteem it the privilege of my life to have known him, for to know him was to believe in the divinity of human nature. You don't know, so I'll tell you, that it was left by law to President Lincoln to decide upon the gauge of the Pacific railroads. At that time—the spring or winter of 1863, I think—railroads had different gauges; the South had 5 feet, the North had 4 feet 8½ inches, the roads from New York to St. Louis measured 6 feet, and the road from St. Louis to Kansas City 5½ feet. It was imperative that there should be a uniform gauge, which eventually came to pass. Now, by the concensus of expert opinion it has been fixed at 4 feet 8½ inches, though there are a few narrow-gauge roads of 3 feet.

"In order to get Central Pacific matters before Congress, I spent months at Washington. The President referred this matter of gauging to John P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, who was requested to collect data and present a report to the President.

"Before Usher made his report I called at the White House and saw the President. 'Mr. Lincoln,' I said, 'I have been dilatory not from choice but necessity. I now have the reports of five engineers in favor of a 6-foot gauge, which I desire to present to you for consideration before you give your ultimatum.'

"'I'll hear you next Friday at 11 o'clock a. m.,' replied Mr. Lincoln.

"That was more than I had expected. I telegraphed to G. T. M. Davis, formerly of Springfield, Ill., to come from New York, where he then resided, and make the argument. He was a personal friend of Lincoln and an able man. He and I were promptly at the White House at 11 o'clock, but the President did not receive us until 11.40. The cabinet met at noon so that Davis had only time to shake hands with the President and say a few words before the officials arrived. Lincoln permitted him to proceed. This did not please Seward, who lived on the New York Central and wanted a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. Addressing the President in his own peculiar way the Secretary of State exclaimed: 'Mr. President, what kind of a meeting have we to-day?'

"'A meeting of the cabinet and their friends,' replied Lincoln with dignified composure. 'Go on, Colonel Davis.'

"Davis went on. At the conclusion of his argument the President addressed him thus: 'Of the merits of the case I know nothing. There are so many things of which I know nothing as to make it absolutely necessary for me to trust to others. I call in men for that purpose. I depend on their judgment and I find when too late that their advice has been far more selfish than patriotic. Tell me truly what is the best gauge?'

"The pathos of Lincoln's appeal was sublime. The man's whole nature was unveiled. He was as true as steel to duty, as sympathetic by nature as a woman. I wouldn't have lied to him for the whole Central Pacific Road. The decision was in favor of a 5-foot gauge, but the later uniform gauge, three and a half inches less, is perhaps better. I did not think so then, nor did experts. Ah, Lincoln was a grand man."

Difficult to Catch.

If the rapidly decreasing supply of whalebone fails altogether the blame must fall upon the erratic bowhead whale. Not that these are reduced in numbers or are less prolific than formerly, but the bowheads have taken it into their brains to move northward. Whether they are bound for the North Pole or not no one seems to know, but they approach each year nearer to the limit of the perpetual ice fields and thus render it more dangerous and difficult to the whalers to capture them. A bowhead whale does or ought to command every gentleman's respect. Their variety furnishes the most plentiful supply and best quality of the so-called whalebone that comes to hand. The whalebone blades, as they are technically called, are found in the upper jaw of the creature's mouth, and number sometimes as many as five hundred individual blades. The extreme length of the longest or middle blades is from twelve to seventeen feet. They graduate down to a few feet at either extremity. They are black in color, fine and highly elastic in texture. The preparation of the bone for the consumer is not a difficult or particularly interesting process. It is taken in quantities of five hundred pounds or so, and soaked in water or steamed until it becomes soft enough to work. It is then cut into strips and is ready for use. So far, nothing has been invented which can take the place of whalebone. Substitutes have not driven it out of the market; it is the dearth of the article which has raised the price and called the substitute forth.

Diet and the Teeth.

In former days, the Southern negro was noted for the brilliant whiteness of his teeth, a quality which is not inherited by his descendants of the present day. Nowadays the teeth of the negroes do not seem to be nearly so good as those of the white man. The reason is to be found in the change of food. The slaves had plenty to eat, but the food given them was of the simplest kind. Pork, meal, potatoes and such vegetables as they raised themselves formed their bill of fare. Now they eat all sorts of indigestible stuff, outdoing the white people in this direction, showing a particular fondness for candies and sweetmeats. The consequence is that in a single generation the teeth of the colored race have lost their whiteness, and early in life show signs of decay.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

ITS ORIGIN DUE TO MULES SUPPLIED THE UNION ARMY.

A Considerable Sum of Money Contributed to the Treasury Department by People Who Regret a Wrong Done—The Senders Naturally Conceal Their Identity.

Every now and then an item appears in the statements of the Treasury Department at Washington showing that an addition has been made to the "Conscience Fund." In many instances the struggle between the man and his conscience has been going on for years, but at last conscience is victorious, and then there is a remittance to the Treasury Department. He may be a deacon in the church, but the time comes when his "amens" stick in his throat. And the only way to dislodge them is to disgorge the money due Uncle Sam.

And what is the "Conscience Fund?"

Of the many results of the civil war, perhaps the most curious is the origin and development of the fund. Before 1860 nothing had been heard of such a thing. But when the clash of arms between the North and the South began the general government needed supplies of every description, and these were furnished as promptly as possible. Of course, an unscrupulous person could take advantage of the then existing state of things and charge exorbitant prices for his supplies or else furnish an inferior article. In either case the result would be the same—he would be the gainer and the government the loser. For instance, among the earlier remittances to the Treasury Department was a sum of money from a man whose conscience troubled him about some mules he had supplied to the army. There were no particulars—in fact, the senders of "conscience money" never bother themselves about details for reasons that are quite apparent.

For a while the Treasury Department permitted the conscience remittances to go into the general receipts of the government, but soon the number of remittances of this kind increased so fast that it was found desirable to open a separate account for "conscience items." The receipts from this source of income to the government amount now to about $300,000; so that the man who fooled the government on a mule and who subsequently repented really did a good thing in showing to other troubled souls in like predicament how to relieve their consciences in a practical way without their neighbors being any the wiser.

An official of the United States Treasury, who has held office for twenty years, says: "The remittances usually comes from persons who have imported goods into this country, and have defrauded the government, I imagine. As a general proposition, there are not many ways in which to defraud the government; but the testimony of the revenue officers would seem to indicate that the lines for human weakness run in this direction very strongly. Of course, we have no definite means of knowing the actual facts, can only surmise as to the real reason for the remittance. The letters that reach us are carefully written so that the reader on first blush might imagine the writers to be the most illiterate and ignorant people imaginable. Words are intentionally misspelled, sentences twisted, and the communication would ordinarily go into the waste basket, were it not for the money inclosed. This comes in all shapes, by draft, postal note, but mostly in actual currency. No name is signed, and, with the exception of the money, we are no wiser than we were before. But the money indicates that conscience has been at work."

His Financial Programme.

He was a beggar with the old worn clothes, unwashed face, unkempt hair, and unbrushed shoes. He waded up to the counter of the hotel recently and told between his sobs, tears, groans and sighs how his stomach yearned for a sandwich. Clerk Summer went to the safe, threw open its massive doors, and from its inner receptacles drew forth a new and shining five-cent piece, which he laid kindly and gently into the quivering and blackened beggar's hand.

"Now my poor friend, what do you propose to do with that money?" seriously inquired the serious clerk.

The beggar looked down at his soiled and tattered garments. He scanned his benefactor curiously for a moment, and then in a tremulous tone said:

"Young man, you see me as I am, wearing the habiliments of an outcast. Yet I am honest, and I will give you a truthful answer. I shall first go and buy me a good supper, then I will take a bath and a cocktail, and mayhap after that adorn this handsome form with a new suit of clothes. If there is any of it left after that I shall, upon my word, deposit it in the bank. I am exceedingly obliged. Good-day."

Cultivate Refinement.

Do not draw into your shell. So much is to be gained by contact with the outside world. The influence of the social current has the same effect upon human nature as that produced by the constant friction of the sea upon the pebbles on the beach. Rough corners are polished and sharp angles are smoothed down into symmetrical proportions. But it is not enough to be simply in the swim. One must, to be happy, cultivate that society which elevates and ennobles. Seek relaxation for mind and body among a set of people who hold broad views of living. Narrow minded men and women, and the world is full of them, will only give you distorted ideas of life, ideas that will change the sunniest and most healthful disposition into one morose, churlish and ill natured. Be careful, then, whom you choose for your companions.

Brandy is made from potatoes.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 11 1893

Locals.

Listen to that 'still small voice,' the voice of that little cough. It is a friendly voice and has come to warn you that danger lurks within. What is now a little cough, if Dr. Bull's Cough syrup, the best of all cough-cures, is not promptly used, will soon become an obstinate cough; and then a hacking cough that 'avant courier', which heralds the approach of consumption. Take it at once. It may be too late then

A RARE TREAT!!

The Original Com'p

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MONDAY EVE'G, MARCH 13, 93.

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Admission 50c.

No reserved seats.

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R. G. Still, of Philadelphia, was in the city this week.

Editor Cooper will start his paper on the 20th, so he says.

Congressman Murray of S. C. is in the city.

Ex Minister Thompson is in the city.

W. L. Bowne left for Kentucky Tuesday

DEAFNESS,

ITS CAUSES AND CURE

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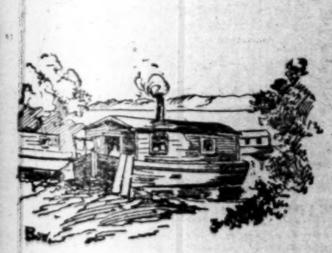

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CANTON, O., April 24, 92.

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will speedily remove all this trouble, enable you to eat and digest your food, prevent headache and impart an enjoyment of life to which you have been a stranger. Dose small. Price, 25 cents. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

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Please have the money ready

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The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in

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will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

Try Them Fairly.

A vigorous body, pure blood, strong nerves and a cheerful mind will result.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WOMEN'S WORK AND AIMS.

Mrs. Clara J. Denton, who is a contributor to current periodicals and the author of several books for children, is a successful reference librarian at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

For several years, at the annual examination at the Conservatory of Music in Paris, no girl has shown a voice of the first quality. The deficiency is attributed to training by unskilled teachers in the public schools instead of by special singing teachers.

The wife of Col. William Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," is an amiable woman, who is popular in the neighborhood of North Platte, where she lives. She has a delightful home, about four miles from the town, set in the midst of three thousand acres of prairie land.

Mrs. Ellen J. E. R. Wilson is editor of the *Public Spirit*, of Cocoa, Florida. The *Woman's Tribune* says: The whole responsibility and work of the paper devolves upon her. She sets all her own type, corrects proofs, writes copy, makes up forms, does her own reporting, and sometimes runs the press.

Mademoiselle Renan, the sister of the late Academician, devoted herself to her famous brother for years. She made a home for him in Paris, aided him with his literary work, suggesting subjects, and criticising his finished works. Through her assistance he was enabled to marry, and it is pleasant to record that he was never weary of recounting his obligations to her.

Miss Lillian Whiting, in answer to the question, "Is journalism a good profession for women?" says: "The journalist must be born as well as the poet, though he be not so rare. It requires a degree of creative power to be an acceptable press writer. Therefore, women who ask only 'Does it pay?' will find many questions more immediately important before it will pay them. Like all literary work, journalism must to a considerable degree choose her votaries rather than be chosen by them.

The condition of the Paris shop girls is described as one of great hardship. They have to be in the shop from thirteen to fourteen hours a day, receive very small pay, and are expected to dress well. At some few stores, as the Bon Marche, their circumstances are more pleasant, but in general the girls in the great stores have a hard time. They are compelled to stand all the time they are at work, and the air of the stores is far from exhilarating. Skilled work girls in France are much better off than those in stores. Statistics presented at the Congres Feministe by Mademoiselle Vincent, show that out of ten million three hundred and fifty-two thousand artisans in France there are four million four hundred and fifteen thousand women who receive in wages or dividends nearly five hundred million dollars a year. They, of course, receive much less in proportion to the work they do than the men, but notwithstanding this fact they draw thirty-five per cent of the entire sum spent in wages. In Paris there are eight thousand women doing business on an independent footing, and of three thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight suits judged last year by the Council of Prudhommes, one thousand six hundred and seventy-four concerned workwomen.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Power, to its last particle, is duty.—John Foster.

I wasted time, and now doth time waste me.—Shakespeare.

Vanity is the sin, and affectation is the punishment.—Saville.

A wise man changes his mind; a fool never.—Spanish Proverb.

Knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful.—Pope.

The smallest act of charity shall stand us in great stead.—Atterbury.

Affectation is the organizing force in the human constitution.—Gray.

Every good picture is the best of sermons and lectures.—Sidney Smith.

What we know is but little; what we do not know is immense.—La Place.

Even in war moral power is to physical as three parts out of four.—Napoleon.

Our own heart, and not other men's opinions, forms our true honor.—Coleridge.

Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.—Franklin.

The manner of giving shows the character of the giver more than the gift itself.—Lavater.

Gracious men are public treasures and storehouses where every man hath a share.—Sibbes.

Let me not have shameful prosperity, nor wealth that stings the conscience.—Euripides.

When we try to avoid one fault we are led to the opposite, unless we be very careful.—Horace.

I never knew any one interfere with other people's disputes but that he heartily repented of it.—Lord Carlisle.

The temperate are the most truly luxurious. By abstaining from most things it is surprising how many things we enjoy.—Simms.

He that defers his charity until he is dead is, if a man weighs it rightly, rather liberal of another man's goods than his own.—Bacon.

Bad temper is its own scourge. Few things are more bitter than to feel bitter. A man's venom poisons himself more than his victim.—Charles Buxton.

Give bread to the stranger in the name of the universal brotherhood which binds together all men under the common fatherhood of nature.—Quintilian.

I will have a care of being a slave to myself, for it is a perpetual, a shameful and the heaviest of all servitudes; and this may be done by uncontrolled desires.—Seneca.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.

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A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.

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For Baltimore, week days, 4 56, x5 37, 6 35, x7 15 (8 00, 45-minutes), x8 05, 8, 9, x9 30, (10 00, 45-minutes), a. m., x12 05, 1, 15, x2 20, x2 40, x3 15, 3 25, x4 28, 4 31, x5 00, x 505 x5 30, 5 35, x6 20, 6 30, x8 00, 8 05, x 900 x11 30, and 11 35, p. m. Sundays, x5 30 8 00 45-minutes), x8 05 8 30, x9 30, (10 00, 45-minutes), a m., x12 05, 1 00, x2 20, x2 40, 3 25, x5 00, x5 05, x6 20, 6 30, x8 00, x9 00, x11 30, 11 35 p. m.

For Annapolis 7 15 and 8 30 a. m., 12 15 and 4 28 p. m. Sundays, 8 30 a. m., 4 31 p. m.

For Frederick, †8 45, †11 30 a. m., †1 15 †4 30, †5 30, p. m.

For Hagerstown, †10 40 a. m. and †5 30 p. m. For Gaithersburg and way points, †8 35, 9. 00 a. m., †12 45, †1 15, †3 35, †4 36 5, 35 5, 40, †11 30 p. m. Express trains stop only at principal stations only 8. 45 †10 40 a. m †4 30, †5 30 p. m.

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will soon be in active operation giving employment to our own people The management is making strenuous efforts to put in operation in the near future Iron and Coal Mines as we have thousands of miners who are members of the Association.

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Several dry goods stores centrally located will be put in operation in the fall, at least by December 1st. One will be located at Washington, D. C., one at Charleston, West Virginia, one at Lynchburg, Va., and one in Richmond, Virginia, or possibly in other sections as the managers are determined by God's help to push the Association to the front and start up business in every place where the people interest themselves and take shares in the Association. This also being a Building and Loan Association it has already made loans on real estate in Virginia and North Carolina.

AN OLD-WORLD COUNTRY.

I know an Old-world country,
Where travellers never stray,
Whose wood-paths wind sequestered
For miles and miles away;
Whose fields of flowering grasses
To shadowed dingles slant,
Where elves are wont to whisper,
And nightingales to chant!

There still the Old-world homesteads
In calm contentment thrive,
Gray haunts of flail and sickle,
Of dovecot and of hive.
Invention ne'er invades them
With desecrating hand;
No steam plough ever plunges
Amid that placid land!

There Old-world greens still flourish
With ale-bench and with stocks;
The village dames drop courtesies,
The village hinds wear smocks;
Sleek Dobbin shakes his ribbons,
Dick Shepherd plies his crook,
And daisy-sprinkled burrows
The belfries overlook.

There, in that Old-world country,
Beneath its noiseless spell,
Amid its sweet composure,
Who would not choose to dwell!
Where troubles never trespass,
Where Time unruffled flows,
And every morn brings gladness,
And every eve repose!

A Mighty Hunter.

It is the custom in France for all the fashionable world to go shooting in the autumn; and every owner of a landed estate invites his friends from Paris to visit him. When Adolphe Thiers, the *petit bourgeois* statesman of France, became presiden of the republic he was invited one autumn to take part in the sports at the country estate of M. Casimir-Perier. He accepted the invitation, and appeared in the field in shooting dress and armed with a gun.

The whole entertainment was really in his honor. M. Casimir-Perier was of course well aware that his old friend knew nothing whatever of gunning; he instructed his gamekeeper to go with him, and see that the guest of the occasion bagged more game than anybody else. The gamekeeper led the president to a certain spot and said:

"Your excellency, the game will all be driven past this place. You have only to remain here, and if you fire you are bound to kill something or other."

But the president declined the opportunity and insisted upon travelling about with the other sportsmen—except that he never went to the right place and never got a shot at all.

The gamekeeper was in despair. The distinguished guest kept him moving about from place to place, but always out of range of the game. Nevertheless, by collusion with others the gamekeeper so managed it that when the day's sport was ended, M. Thiers, who had not discharged his gun all day, found a large lot of game at his feet.

"That is yours, your excellency," said the old gamekeeper.

"This mine?" said the president, in astonishment.

"Yes, your excellency."

The president looked up with a twinkle in his eye.

"Ah, I see!" he said. "I never shot anything before I became president; so I suppose this was killed by the office, not by the man!"

"I Must Burn Your Ship."

An incident related in the recent biography of Sir Provo Wallis, admiral of the British fleet, brings home to the reader the cruel nature of war. It occurred during the war of 1812. An American captain had taken a fine ship to Lisbon, where he had sold her cargo for the use of the British army under Wellington, and received several thousands of dollars in return, which were on board. Meantime war had been declared, and on her homeward way she fell a victim to the British squadron. One of the principal objects of her captors was to obtain information.

The American captain was sent on board the Shannon—which afterward captured the famous Chesapeake—but was kept in ignorance of the war and of the fact that he was a prisoner. He answered unreservedly all the questions put to him; and Captain Broke, who greatly disliked the deception he had been obliged to practice, now felt it difficult to make the prisoner acquainted with the next step which must be taken. At length he forced himself to say:

"Captain, I must burn your ship."

The American, overcome by surprise, cried:

"Burn her?"

"Indeed I must."

"Burn her for what? Will not money save her? She is all my own—and all the property I have in the world. Is it war, then?"

"Yes," said Broke. Both parties were painfully moved, and the scene did not end without a tear from each; but duty was duty, and the prize was destroyed.

A Convenient Brother.

It is a serious offence for a German soldier to appear in public except in uniform. Even when he is on furlough he must always wear it.

A certain Lieut. Schmidt, who was engaged in some adventure or other dressed up as a civilian, was having a fine time of it, when on turning a corner he unexpectedly met his colonel. Lieutenant Schmidt, however, did not lose his presence of mind, but in a changed voice inquired:

"Can you tell me, sir, where Lieutenant Schmidt lives? I am his brother from the country, and am paying him a visit."

The colonel gave the desired information, and Lieutenant Schmidt hurried home and got into uniform as soon as possible. He thought he had deceived his superior officer, but next day when he met the colonel the latter said:

"Lieutenant Schmidt, if your brother from the country pays you another visit, I'll have him placed in close confinement for thirty days."

When four-year-old Carl saw waffles for the first time, he cried out, "Oh, mamma, look at the cut-glass pancakes!" And nothing could more accurately describe the peculiar indentations which the waffle-irons leave.

NO SENTENCE.

A Curious and Amusing Story From Beyond the Sea.

A French gentleman who visited Dalmatia in Austro-Hungary tells how he unconsciously posed as a native dignitary. He visited the police court of Zara, the capital of the country, one day to take some sketches of the Dalmatian peasants who had been summoned from neighboring villages as witnesses in a case that was being tried. Among others he sketched two fine-looking women.

Each wore on her head a large, snow-white turban trimmed with red ribbons, and great braids of false hair, tied with green ribbons. Their broad silver girdles were ornamented with uncut jewels. They stood with their hands clasped, motionless, and apparently frightened about something, I could not tell what.

Later the judge called me to him, and told me that the two old peasants who had posed for me an hour, with such apparent good will, had come to him to make a complaint.

They had solemnly stated how "a man had kept them standing an hour looking at them sternly and writing all the time, and that finally he had given them each a florin, but had not passed sentence on them."

The two poor old women had thought that I was a judge, and that while I was studying them to catch the expression of their faces and the pose of their heads I was trying to read their hearts and discover if there were any guilt in their consciences.

Novel Threat to Preserve Order.

In the Royal Navy sailors are often in the same ship for three or four or even more years. During this time their craft is their home, and they speak of it as such, and with an affection as if it were a living thing. By means of the ship the men may be wonderfully influenced. The late Captain Hall was in command of a remarkably fine frigate on the South American station, of which he and his crew were justly proud. The handsome bust of her beautiful figurehead was brightly gilt, and great care was taken of it. The harmony which had generally prevailed on board was somehow disturbed. But, instead of resorting to corporal punishment, the captain summoned the men aft, and in a simple, manly speech pointed out the impropriety of their conduct, and concluded thus:

"So, now, my lads, if this be not put an end to, and hearty good will restored, I'll blacken your figurehead and put the ship in mourning."

Had a bombshell fallen at their feet the men could not have been more astonished. To have their figurehead blackened! No; anything rather than that! And in this way order and harmony were restored.

Big New England Families.

Though Puritan children had but few recreations and amusements, they must have enjoyed a very cheerful, happy home life. Large families abounded. Cotton Mather says:

"One woman had not less than twenty-two children, another had no less than twenty-three children by one husband, whereof nineteen lived to man's estate, and a third who was mother to seven-and-twenty children."

Sir William Phips was one of twenty-six children, all with the same mother.

Printer Green had thirty children.

The Rev. John Sherman, of Watertown, had twenty-six children by two wives—twenty by his last wife.

The Rev. Samuel Willard, first minister of Groton, had twenty children, and his father had seventeen children.

Benjamin Franklin was one of a family of seventeen.

The little Puritans rejoiced also in some very singular names, the offspring of Roger Clap being good examples: Experience, Waitstill, Preserved, Hopestill, Wait, Thanks, Desire, Unite, and Supply.

For Leisure Hours.

One of the most pleasant occupations for young people who have a taste for literature or art is the making of scrap books. With taste and care they may become things of beauty, and as useful as they are attractive. In a family of the writer's acquaintance each member of the household is provided with large scrap books, in which to collect pictures of various subjects. The father calls his three volumes "A Study of Human Nature," and portraits of men and women from all the different walks of life are collected therein. The mother gathers Bible scenes; the oldest daughter, reproductions of artists' pictures, the subjects of home scenes, animal pictures, Bible pictures and views from America, Europe, Asia and Africa. It is remarkable how rapidly these scrap books have grown. Magazines and pictorial papers have been a fruitful source from which to gather, and interested friends have also contributed. The fact that the books are divided into separate subjects adds much to their interest, and their instructiveness to children is great.

Extremes of Gallantry.

In the days when Charles Surface and his rollicking friends drank to any woman who proved an "excuse for the glass," it was not uncommon to quaff the bumper from her shoe. The Earl of Cork relates an incident of this kind, and to carry the compliment still further he states that the shoe was ordered to be dressed and served up for supper. "The cook set himself seriously to work upon it; he pulled the upper part (which was of fine damask) into fine shreds, and tossed it up into a ragout, minced the sole, cut the wooden heel into thin slices, fried them in batter, and placed them round the dish for a garnish. The company testified their affection for the lady by eating heartily of this exquisite impromptu."

Holland has women dentists.

WHERE IS THE NARONIC?

The Ship May Have Been Caught and Injured by Some Submerged Vessel.

The White Star Steamship Naronic has not been heard from and her whereabouts is as great a mystery as it was a week ago, before so much anxiety was felt for her safety. Half a dozen transatlantic steamers have reached New York but not one of them had any report to make of the overdue vessel. Anxious inquiries were made of the captain of each vessel by the officials of the White Star line as soon as he reached port, to know if anything had been seen of their vessel, but there was no consolation for them. At the office of the line all who made inquiries for the vessel were told that she had not been reported yet, but there were still chances for her safety. The impression has gained ground that the Naronic has been caught in some of the submerged derelicts, of which several hundred are floating about the track of North Atlantic bound vessels, and possibly wrecked. The Naronic has on board a crew of seventy men, many of whom live on this side of the Atlantic.

NEW OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Men Who Are Getting The Plums of Federal Patronage.

The President appointed Robert L. O'Brien, of New York, executive clerk at the White House in place of E. F. Tibbot. Mr. O'Brien was Mr. Cleveland's private secretary during the campaign. The salary is $2,000.

Secretary of State Gresham, on assuming his office, appointed Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, as his Assistant Secretary of State.

Immigrants Excluded.

The Chandler immigration and contract labor bill, which passed the House just before the close of Congress, and was promptly signed by President Harrison, is now a law. The terms of the bill require steamship companies to prepare and authenticate at the port of departure, lists of manifestos of their emmigrant passengers, containing full information concerning them, and deliver the manifestos to immigrant inspectors on arrival, instead of transferring the passengers to the control of such inspectors wholly undocumented. Doubtful questions concerning the right of an immigrant to admission shall be decided after special inquiry by four officials, but an appeal can be made from a decision to the Secretary of the Treasury. The bill increases by three the excluded clases of aliens as follows: Those over 16 years of age that are illiterate, cripples, blind persons, or others physically imperfect (unless they can show satisfactorily that they will not become a public charge), and persons belonging to societies which favor or justify the unlawful destruction of property or life.

Iron Hall Affairs.

James Failey, reciever for the Iron Hall, commenting on the status of the order's affairs, at Indianapolis said: "We have on hand about $750,000. State recievers have been appointed by State courts in Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Missouri and Michigan. The receivership case here has been appealed to the Supreme Court of Indiana, and will be heard in a few weeks. There can be no distribution of funds until this case is decided and settled. We can not figure on anything at present. After the Indiana case is decided the several State receivers will doubtless send in their reports and pay their money here. There ought to be in the neighborhood of $1,800,000 if we get it all. A great many branches are holding off waiting for the decree; after that they will probably settle."

Five Children Suffocated.

A fire in a six-story tenement house at 194 Henry street, New York, resulted in the death of five children from suffocation. The four children of Adam Bernstein and his wife were soundly sleeping in their apartments in the rear of the top floor, their parents having locked them in while they went marketing. They were taken out dead. A similar errand called Mrs. Rosen, who lived across the hall, to the same locality, and she, too, had locked in her three children. The firemen rescued two of the Rosen children, one of them stark naked, but little Fannie was dead when the firemen found her body in the bedroom.

It May Cause a Strike.

There is trouble brewing among the employees of the New York Central Railroad owing to an order issued by Superintendent of Motive Power Buchanan that after May 1 all the engineers and firemen of through freight trains must live in Albany. The matter has been brought before the local unions of engineers and firemen and it is stated that an attempt will be made to have the order revoked. The representatives of the unions declined to say what the probable outcome will be if it is insisted upon.

War on the Cherokee Boomers.

Just before the expiration of his term, Secretary Noble, upon receipt of information that a large number of people were gathered on the borders of the Cherokee Strip with the intention of invading that territory unless it was speedily opened to settlement sent a communication to the President recommending that a sufficient military force be sent to prevent the threatened invasion.

Slate-Picker Heir to Millions.

From a lowly slate-picker to a millionaire is the bright prospect before Burkhart Moser, an old man employed at No. 9 Sugar Loaf Colliery, Hazleton, Pa., who it has just been discovered is a descendant of Burkhart Moser, who died in 1794. The case involves several million dollars and has been in litigation between the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and the Moser estate for several years.

Society Leaders Arrested.

The Grand Jury of Columbus, Ind., has brought indictments against 100 society leaders who have been playing progressive euchre this winter.

JOHN BROWN.

Weighing His Course in the Even Balance Scales of Impartial History.

When John Brown's attack on Harper's Ferry ended in arrest and imprisonment, his dreams of many years had been shattered. The result was what any man of judgment would have foreseen. In the light of common sense, the plan was folly; from a military point of view it was absurd. The natural configuration of the ground, the inaccessibility of Harper's Ferry to Washington and Baltimore doomed him in any event to destruction. To attack with eighteen men a village of 1,400 people, the State of Virginia and the United States Government seems the work of a madman. Only by taking into account his unquestioned faith in the literal truth of the Bible can any explanation of his actions be suggested, for Brown was in ordinary affairs a sane man as ever lived, and of no mean ability as a leader in guerilla warfare.

To Emerson, he seemed "transparent," a "pure idealist." Gerrit Smith thought of all men in the world John Brown was "most truly a Christian," and that he did not doubt the truth of one line of the Bible. Like the Puritans of two centuries before, he drew his most impressive lessons from the Old Testament; he loved to dwell upon the wonders God had wrought for Joshua and for Gideon. His plan seemed no greater folly than was the attempt of Joshua to take a walled city by blowing of trumpets and by shouts of the people; nor was he more foolish than Gideon, who went out to encounter a great army with 300 men, bearing only trumpets and lamps and pitchers. Yet the walls of Jericho had fallen flat at the noise, and Gideon had put to flight, amidst great confusion, Midianites and Amalekites, who were like the grasshoppers for multitude. As the old Puritan was doing God's work, he felt that God would not forsake him.

A century may pass, perchance, before an historical estimate acceptable to all lovers of liberty and justice can be made of John Brown. What infinite variety of opinions must exist of a man who, on the one hand, is compared to Socrates, and Christ, and, on the other hand, to Orsini and Wilkes Booth! The likeness drawn between the old Puritan and these men who did the work of assassination revolts the muse of history; yet the comparison to Socrates and Christ strikes a discordant note. The Apostle of Truth and the Apostle of Peace are immeasurably remote from the man whose work of reform consisted in shedding blood; the teacher who gave the injunction, "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," and the philosopher whose long life was one of strict obedience to the laws, are a silent rebuke to the man whose renown was gained by the breach of laws deemed sacred by his country. As time went on, Emerson modified his first exuberant judgment, and, when printing, ten years later, his lecture on "Courage," omitted the expression here cited as his opinion of the old Puritan. —James Ford Rhodes in the History of the United States.

An Ancient Birdland.

For ages before its occupation by man New Zealand swarmed with great wingless birds, which found here no carnivorous enemies, but an abundance of vegetable food. The moas not only existed in vast numbers, and for thousands of years, but had such diversity of form as to embrace no less than seven genera, containing twenty-five species—a remarkable fact which is unparalleled in any other part of the world. The commonest kinds in the North Island were only from two and one-half to four feet high. Those of the South Island were mostly from four to six feet tall, while the giant forms reaching twelve and thirteen feet were always rare. Immense deposits of moa bones have been found in localities to which they appear to have been washed from the hills in tertiary times. Skeletons on the surface of the ground, with skin and ligaments still attached, have given the impression that these birds have been exterminated in very recent years, but other facts point to a different conclusion. Tradition seems to show that the moa became extinct in the North Island soon after the arrival of the Maoris in New Zealand—that is, not less than 400 or 500 years ago—and in the South Islands about 100 years later. The fresh appearing skin and ligaments are supposed to have been preserved by unusually favorable conditions.

Mr. Blaine's Guest.

Many anecdotes are related of the late Mr. Blaine, showing him in the light of a warm-hearted, loyal friend, a bold and even audacious foe, a keen humorist and satirist, and with a strain of almost medieval gallantry in his make-up that was as surpassing as it was delightful. He took especial pleasure in telling of an incident that occurred at a reception he gave while he was Speaker of the Maine Legislature in the sixties. An old fellow from Aroostook, or some other out-of-the-way locality, had sampled almost all the dishes on the table, and finally he struck a plate of ice cream. Gulping down a great spoonful, he seemed startled and pained. He pushed the plate aside, and, looking up, saw Mr. Blaine surrounded by a group of ladies and gentlemen. He edged up, and, nudging the young statesman, said:

"P'r'aps ye don't know it, Mr. Blaine, but that puddin's froze clear through."

With rare tact, and without even a smile, Blaine came forward and tasted the "puddin'." "So it is," he replied, sadly. "It is too bad, I declare."

The Aroostook guest was pleased at having called the host's attention to so important a fact, and the other guests almost suffocated in the effort to hide their laughter.

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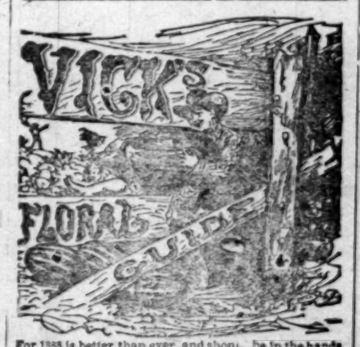

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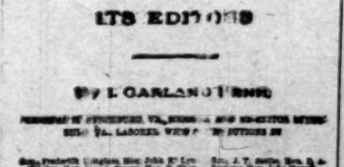

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